

consisted of 51 men, including N. C. O.'s. A Battalion Transport Officer was also assigned by each battalion to command the transport.

Likewise the supplies were handled by the battalions, instead of through the Regimental supply department, direct to the companies. The battalion supply sections, consisting of nine men and one officer, drew from the Regimental dump and distributed to the companies. These supply sections were also drawn from the companies and an officer assigned to take command. (After several months' operating under this system it was found that one officer could command both the transport and supply sections, and this change was made about the middle of October, when both details were merged into one and known as the Battalion Transport.)

There were also attached to the regiment, for the purpose of Engineer training, two officers, with details to assist, from the British Royal Engineers. The system followed out in this training was for selected N. C. O.'s and officers from each battalion to meet these instructors during the morning periods and then in the afternoon give instructions to their respective battalions.

The engineering equipment issued to the regiment was so meager, and the training area so limited that little headway was practicable except as regarded wire entanglements. A few pickets and some barbed wire were secured and by erecting this and taking it down many times much valuable information was gained.

Colonel Ferguson, Lieut. Colonel Pratt and the C. R. E. returned from a reconnaissance of the Winnezele-Steenvorde line of defenses. Colonel Ferguson left to take up his duties as Corps Engineer.

JUNE 20TH—DRIZZLING

The schedule as outlined above was followed out though the day was very disagreeable and damp. Company F moved to Guemy and began work on the completion of the rifle range.

JUNE 21ST—FAIR

Work on the schedule was interrupted in the afternoon in order that the regiment might attend in a body a lecture by Colonel Campbell of a Scottish Regiment on the use of the bayonet. Colonel Campbell explained quite forcibly that hand to hand fighting had to be engaged in before a battle was won. To emphasize the manner in which the bayonet should be used, he brought a sparring partner with him and two rifles and showed the manner in which the bayonet could best be used on the offensive and defensive. During his exhibition he was somewhat surprised when he called Sergeant Idol of Co. E, who was seated near him, to show certain exercises to find that Sergeant Idol handled the bayonet exceptionally well. (Bayonet training under British instructors had been given much attention in training at Camp Sevier, and the men were expert at it.)

In the evening Lieutenants H. S. Tucker, R. M. Williams, and J. H. Trescott with two N. C. O.'s from each company left for a visit to the front line trenches in the Ypres Sector. This instruction was to consist of a week with the British R. E. Companies in the front line.

A detail of one cook from each company also left the regiment on this date for a course of instruction in the British "Army School of Cooking" at Ricques, where, besides instructions as to the best methods of preparing the British ration, instruction was also given in the care and use of the British rolling kitchens with which we were now supplied.

The pioneer platoons of the 117th, 118th, 119th and 120th Infantry regiments were attached to us for training. The 117th and 118th pioneer platoons were attached to the 2nd Battalion and those of the 119th and 120th to the 1st Battalion.

JUNE 22ND—FAIR

The schedule as described was followed out, with the exception that a bath schedule had been arranged so that one company per